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ABSTRACT

A random sample of students living in university housing at Miami University were surveyed about their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with three broad features of hall life: hall relationships, policies and programs; facilities and services; and staff. A list of 42 factors that were thought to relate to overall satisfaction with housing were assigned to the above categories on the basis of content. The survey findings demonstrated that an overwhelming majority of residents were pleased with the general hall environment. There was little difference between the overall satisfaction level of freshman and upperclass residents, while women were slightly more pleased than men. In the area of hall relationships, policies and programs, students were most pleased with their roommates, their security (and that of their possessions), the sense of community and morale on their corridor, and the reasonableness of most hall rules. However, a sizeable number of students were unhappy with the university's visitation policy and conditions for sleep and study on their corridor. Residents were thoroughly satisfied with the performance of the hall advisory staff. In the section dealing with facilities and services, the items that earned the highest rating were related to janitorial and maintenance functions. Questionnaire items are appended. (Author/SW)

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Survey Report

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HE 012 010

Student Life Research Service
Student Affairs Division
Miami University
Oxford, Ohio

Report Prepared By: Michael J. Keller

STUDENT SATISFACTION WITH RESIDENCE HALL LIFE AT MIAMI

Office of the Dean of Student Life
Office of Residence Learning

October 1979

Research in the field of student retention has clearly demonstrated that undergraduates who live in on-campus housing, particularly in a residence hall, have a lower dropout rate than those who live elsewhere. One probable reason for this relationship is that college dormitories perform an important socialization function, helping to integrate students into the social and academic systems of the institution and easing their adjustment to campus life. Hence, officials at residential colleges and universities who are concerned with controlling attrition have a strong reason for maximizing the number of students who reside on-campus. To accomplish this goal, administrators who are responsible for the operation of residence halls need to be aware of the opinions students have about their living environment.

Because of the recognition that satisfaction or dissatisfaction with residence hall experiences can affect a student's, and particularly a freshman's, attitude toward college, scholastic performance and persistence potential, the Student Life Research Service was asked to conduct a survey to determine how pleased on-campus students are with various features of hall life. It was hoped that the findings would provide staff members in the Office of Residence Learning, Office of Administrative Services, and Department of Residence Halls with data that could be used to improve hall programs, facilities and policies, as well as pinpoint areas needing more intensive study. This information is especially important at Miami, where more than half of the undergraduates (and almost all of the freshmen) enrolled on the main campus are housed in University residence halls.

A list of factors which were thought to relate to overall satisfaction with residence hall life was compiled and organized into three categories based on content: hall relationships, policies and programs; staff; and facilities and services. These items were shared with a large number of persons for their observations and recommendations: central staff members of the Office of the Dean of Student Life, residence hall advisers, other administrators within and outside the Student Affairs Division, and selected students. This review process produced many good suggestions which were incorporated into the questionnaire. The findings of the survey are presented in four sections, representing the three categories mentioned above and a portion dealing with miscellaneous questions. In the tables, the items are listed in the order they appeared on the survey instrument. The items in the first three sections are also presented in a bar graph on the basis of the percentage of students satisfied. In addition to the overall results, the responses of men and women and freshman and upperclass students are given where there was a statistically significant difference (at the .05 level using the chi square test) between the survey participants in each of the two groups. A summary of the major findings of the study precedes the presentation of the data.

Procedure - A computer-generated random sample of 472 undergraduates, representing 6 percent of the undergraduate population living in a residence hall or in Miami Manor during the Spring Semester of 1979, was selected for this survey. Interviewers of the Student Life Research Service contacted and individually administered questionnaires to survey participants between March 27 and April 17. The anonymity of responses was guaranteed. Usable returns were obtained from 370 students for a response rate of 78 percent. Computer processing was performed by Mark Lang.

Characteristics of survey respondents - To determine how representative the sample was of all undergraduates living in Miami's residence halls, a comparison was made between the two groups in terms of the demographic characteristics examined in this study.

Table 1. Comparison of Selected Sample Characteristics of Students With Those of the Residence Hall Population

Characteristic	Sample (N=370)	Population (N=7,343)
Sex		
Male	40%	38%
Female	60	62
Class Rank		
Freshman	49%	41%
Sophomore	26	29
Junior	16	20
Senior	9	9

The sample contained noticeably more first-year students and somewhat fewer sophomores and juniors than can be found in the on-campus population. Freshmen had greater incentive than upperclass students to participate in the study, since they were more likely in the long run to be affected by changes made in the University's residence hall program. In any case, this over representation of freshmen in the sample should be kept in mind when interpreting overall findings in which there was a significant difference between the responses of first-year and upperclass students. There also were slightly fewer women in the respondent group than would have been expected from the population.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR SURVEY FINDINGS

1. An overwhelming majority of the students who lived in University housing last Spring appeared pleased with the general residence hall environment at Miami. Nearly three-fourths of the undergraduates (and almost 80 percent of the women) indicated that they were either somewhat satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of hall life, while only 17 percent were dissatisfied. There was very little difference between the overall satisfaction level of freshman and upperclass residents.

2. In the area of hall relationships, policies and programs, students were most pleased with their relationship with their roommates (80% satisfied, 14% dissatisfied), their personal security in their residence hall (80% to 8%), the security of their possessions (72% to 14%), the sense of community and morale on their corridor (61% to 24%), the reasonableness of hall rules and regulations other than visitation (57% to 31%), and hall social life (52% to 25%). The findings showed that students who encounter roommate difficulties in the halls are a distinct minority; more than two-thirds of the upperclass residents and even most of the freshmen reported that they were very satisfied with their roommate situation. Upperclass students also were more happy than freshmen with the sense of community and morale on their corridor (69% to 54%) and especially with the hall conduct regulations. Whereas a heavy majority of upperclass students was content with the rules (71% satisfied, 19% dissatisfied), more freshmen were displeased than pleased (42% to 41%). A greater percentage of women than men also found hall rules and regulations (outside of visitation) to be satisfactory.

3. A sizable number of residence hall students were unhappy about conditions for sleep and study on their corridor. More than one-third of the respondents expressed dissatisfaction with the study environment and noise level during sleeping hours on their floor sections. There was a sharp difference between the opinions of freshmen and upperclass students on this matter. A majority of the individuals in upperclass halls was content with the study environment and late night noise level in their place of residence. In contrast, more freshmen were dissatisfied than satisfied with the atmosphere for study (49% to 32%), and the percentage of first-year students who held a favorable impression of the sleeping conditions was barely greater than those who did not (43% to 42%). It is not surprising, therefore, to find that almost one-third of the students believed that residence hall regulations on quiet hours are being enforced too leniently by the staff (62 percent felt the rule is being enforced about right, 6 percent too strictly). A larger proportion of freshmen desired a change in the way the staff has handled quiet hours--one way or the other: 37 percent felt the regulation has been administered too leniently, 11 percent too strictly. A majority of both freshman and upperclass residents approved of the manner in which University regulations concerning use of alcohol and drugs in the halls have been implemented. However, a much larger percentage of freshmen thought that the alcohol and drug rules are being enforced too strictly (41% and 21% respectively). More women than men felt that quiet hours were enforced too mildly, while more

men than women thought that drug and alcohol regulations were adhered to too stringently.

4. Residence hall students were more displeased with Miami's visitation policy than with any other single feature of University housing. Over 60 percent of the respondents expressed dissatisfaction with the present procedure--and most of these individuals were very dissatisfied. Although members of both sexes disliked the current visitation policy, men were more intensely opposed to it than women. Enforcement of the visitation regulations was deemed satisfactory by 53 percent of the students, too strict by 45 percent, and too lenient by only 2 percent. Although there was little difference between the attitude of freshmen and upperclass students on the merits of the University visitation policy, considerably more freshmen viewed enforcement of the regulation as too harsh. This finding could mean either that upperclass students have become more accepting of the rule despite their dislike of it, or that visitation is enforced more stringently in freshman than upperclass halls.

5. More undergraduates were pleased than displeased with the contribution which informal hall discussions and interaction made to their learning--although the largest number of persons indicated that they were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with this aspect of residence hall life. Similarly, nearly half of the respondents reported that they were neither pleased nor displeased with what they had learned from educational programs sponsored by the hall. The remaining students were about equally divided between the satisfied and dissatisfied--with upperclass students and women tending to view these programs in a favorable light and first-year students and men holding an unfavorable attitude toward them. The large percentage of students who appeared to be neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with these two survey items suggests that many students hold mixed or ambivalent feelings about the contribution of informal hall discussions and staff-sponsored educational programs to their intellectual growth--or that they simply do not care at all. By a wide margin, upperclass residents expressed satisfaction with the social functions organized by their hall (49% to 27%); however, freshmen were less enthusiastic in their evaluation (42% to 36%).

6. Residence hall government received a lukewarm endorsement from its constituents, although the opinions varied on the basis of sex and class rank. More students disapproved than approved of the effectiveness of hall government; however, the officers won somewhat higher marks for their responsiveness to students. An outright majority (51%) of both men and first-year students were disappointed with the effectiveness of the hall government, while women and upperclass students were more pleased than displeased with its performance in this area. Although the percentage difference was not as great, this pattern also typified the attitude of students toward the responsiveness of hall officers--with freshmen and male undergraduates holding a generally negative opinion and upperclass and women students having a fairly positive impression.

7. Residents were thoroughly satisfied with the performance of the hall

advisory staff. On every item in the section dealing with staff, the percentage of students who were pleased greatly outdistanced those who were not. This was true both for men and women as well as for freshman and upperclass students; there was almost no difference between the responses of persons in these groups. Sixty percent or more of the survey participants expressed satisfaction with their hall staff's personal relationship with them, helpfulness, willingness to enforce University and hall regulations, knowledge of University procedures and services, and effectiveness in keeping students informed of hall affairs. A solid majority of students was happy with the availability of their hall staff and the interest its members took in them as persons. More than half of the freshmen in the study were satisfied with the effectiveness of their staff as advisers or counselors. Although upperclass students also were generally pleased with the ability of the staff in this area, more than one-third of these students indicated they were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied. One possible explanation for this finding is that many sophomores, juniors and seniors do not perceive a need for counseling or advising; another is the unwillingness of upperclass students to view their hall staff, none of whom are full-time employees, in this role.

8. In the section on facilities and services, the items which earned the highest rating by far from students were related to janitorial and maintenance functions. An overwhelming percentage of residents expressed satisfaction (often strong satisfaction) with housekeeping and cleaning services in their hall (85%), the cleanliness of restrooms (80%), maintenance and repair services in the hall (76%), and the appearance of the grounds around the hall (74%). Residents of freshman and upperclass halls had very similar opinions about the quality of these services. Most students also seemed pleased with two major features of their room: furnishings (60% satisfied, 25% dissatisfied) and lighting (61% to 28%). Other facets of the hall with which students appeared reasonably happy were the following: appearance of the living room and its furnishings (69% satisfied, 18% dissatisfied), mail service (63% to 20%), facilities for meetings and group functions (51% to 15%), and service provided by the bell desk (49% to 13%). Although a majority of those surveyed (51%) expressed satisfaction with the study facilities in their place of residence, a large number were not pleased (36%). Just as freshmen were more critical of the atmosphere for study in their hall than were upperclass persons, first-year students were less positive about the quality of study space (47% satisfied, 42% dissatisfied) than were sophomores, juniors and seniors (56% to 30%).

9. Not all of the facilities and services received praise from students. A substantial majority (59%) was dissatisfied with the amount of laundry facilities in their hall. Although the residents were relatively content with the space available for recreational and leisure-time events in their hall (50% satisfied, 31% dissatisfied), this feeling did not extend to the equipment for these activities (50% dissatisfied, 24% satisfied). In addition, 40 percent of respondents were unhappy with the closet and storage space in their hall (as compared to 43 percent who were happy with it), and more than one-third were displeased with

the quality of their kitchen accommodations. However, in general, students held a clearly favorable impression of nearly two-thirds of the items in this portion of the survey.

10. There was a noticeable difference between the satisfaction level of men and women on a majority of the facilities and services on the questionnaire--with women being the most pleased in each case. The items: service provided by the bell desk, facilities for meetings and group functions, room furnishings, hall maintenance and repair services, quality of vending machines, appearance of living room, quality of closet and storage space, mail service, and appearance of the grounds.

11. The survey included two questions designed to discern the attitudes of first-year and upperclass students toward Miami's freshman hall program. Freshmen were asked whether they would have preferred to live in an all-freshman hall, a hall containing both first-year and upperclass students, or off-campus housing this year if they had the choice. More than two-thirds of the students (69%) selected the all-freshman hall, while one-fourth would have liked to reside in a "mixed" hall. Only 6 percent of the respondents expressed a desire to live off-campus. Hence, 94 percent of the freshman class last Spring favored residence hall living--a dramatic increase from the beginning of the year when, in the American Council on Education survey, only 64 percent of these same students reported that they would choose to live in a residence hall if they had the power to decide. Upperclass students were asked the following question: "Looking back to your freshman year, how beneficial do you think living in an all-freshman hall was to your development as a student?" Two-thirds of these individuals indicated that it was very beneficial. Only 12 percent felt that the experience had been of little or no benefit to them.

I. Hall Relationships, Policies and Programs

Table 2. Degree to Which Students Were Satisfied with Residence Hall Relationships, Policies and Programs

	Very Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Neither Dissatisfied Nor Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied
Your relationship with your roommate(s).	5%	9%	6%	18%	62%
The sense of community and morale on your corridor (concern with the welfare of others, unity, togetherness, mutual friendliness).	7	17	14	31	30
The sense of community and morale in your hall.	7	19	30	28	17
The study environment on your corridor.	16	20	21	27	15
The effectiveness of your residence hall government.	16	21	27	22	14
The responsiveness of your residence hall government to students in the hall.	10	18	34	25	13
The noise level on your corridor during sleeping hours.	15	19	15	31	19
Current visitation policy.	41	21	9	14	15
The reasonableness of rules and regulations in your hall, other than visitation.	9	22	13	35	22
Your personal security in your residence hall.	2	6	13	36	44
The security of your possessions in your residence hall.	4	10	13	41	31
The contribution of informal hall discussions and interaction to your learning.	5	12	39	28	16

Table 2. Degree to Which Students Were Satisfied with Residence Hall Relationships, Policies and Programs (contd.)

	Very Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Neither Dissatisfied Nor Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied
The contribution of educational programs sponsored by the hall to your learning.	9%	16%	48%	19%	7%
The social functions sponsored in your hall this year.	13	18	24	29	16
Social life in your hall.	10	15	24	32	20

Table 3. Items Pertaining to Residence Hall Relationships, Policies and Programs in Which There Was a Statistically Significant Difference Between Residents in Freshman and Upperclass Halls

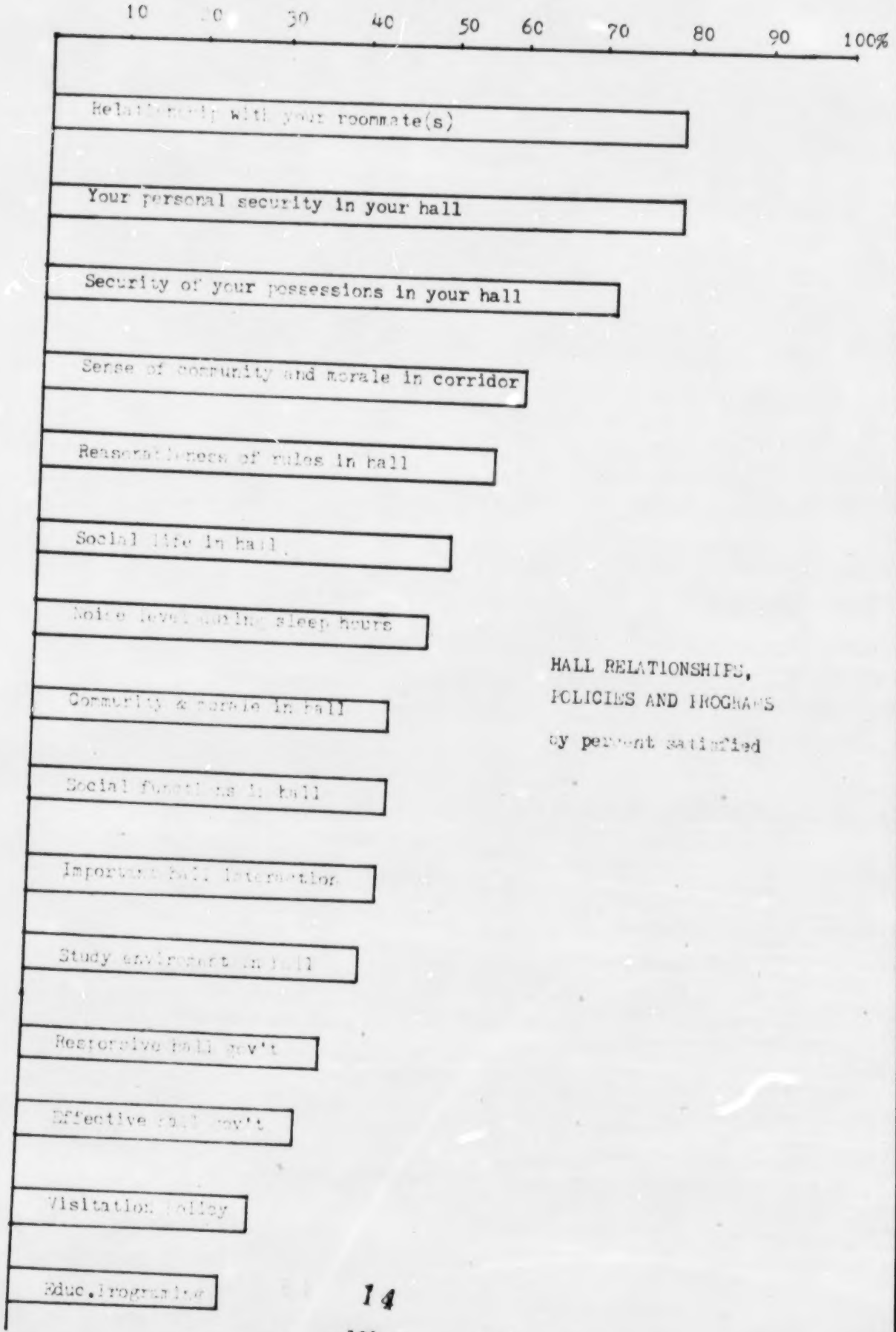
	Very Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Neither Dissatisfied Nor Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied
Your relationship with your roommate(s).					
Freshman	7%	11%	7%	20%	54%
Upperclass	1	6	5	18	70
The sense of community and morale on your corridor (concern with the welfare of others, unity, togetherness, mutual friendliness).					
Freshman	5	15	11	28	41
Upperclass	8	21	18	34	20
The study environment on your corridor.					
Freshman	21	28	19	20	12
Upperclass	11	13	24	34	18
The effectiveness of your residence hall government.					
Freshman	24	27	25	17	7
Upperclass	8	15	28	27	21

Table 3. Items Pertaining to Residence Hall Relationships, Policies and Programs in Which There Was a Statistically Significant Difference Between Residents in Freshman and Upperclass Halls (contd.)

	Very Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Neither Dissatisfied Nor Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied
The responsiveness of your residence hall government to students in the hall.					
Freshman	16%	22%	34%	22%	6%
Upperclass	5	14	34	27	20
The noise level on your corridor during sleeping hours.					
Freshman	20	22	15	28	15
Upperclass	11	15	15	34	24
The reasonableness of rules and regulations in your hall, other than visitation.					
Freshman	15	27	16	26	15
Upperclass	3	16	10	43	28
The contribution of educational programs sponsored by the hall to your learning.					
Freshman	13	17	50	16	4
Upperclass	6	16	46	22	10
The social functions sponsored in your hall this year.					
Freshman	18	18	23	34	8
Upperclass	9	18	25	26	23

Table 4. Items Pertaining to Residence Hall Relationships, Policies and Programs In Which There Was a Statistically Significant Difference Between Men and Women Residents.

	Very Dissat-isfied	Some-what Dissat-isfied	Neither Dissat-isfied Nor Sat-isfied	Some-what Satis-fied	Very Satis-fied
The study environment on your corridor.					
Men	15%	17%	30%	26%	12%
Women	17	22	16	28	17
The effectiveness of your residence hall government.					
Men	26	25	20	18	11
Women	9	18	31	25	17
The responsiveness of your residence hall government to students in the hall.					
Men	17	19	32	24	8
Women	6	17	36	26	16
Current visitation policy.					
Men	54	18	6	12	10
Women	33	24	10	14	19
The reasonableness of rules and regulations in your hall, other than visitation.					
Men	14	23	14	32	17
Women	6	20	13	37	25
The security of your possessions in your residence hall.					
Men	7	8	19	40	26
Women	2	12	9	42	35
The contribution of educational programs sponsored by the hall to your learning.					
Men	13	20	49	12	6
Women	7	14	48	24	7



HALL RELATIONSHIPS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

by percent satisfied

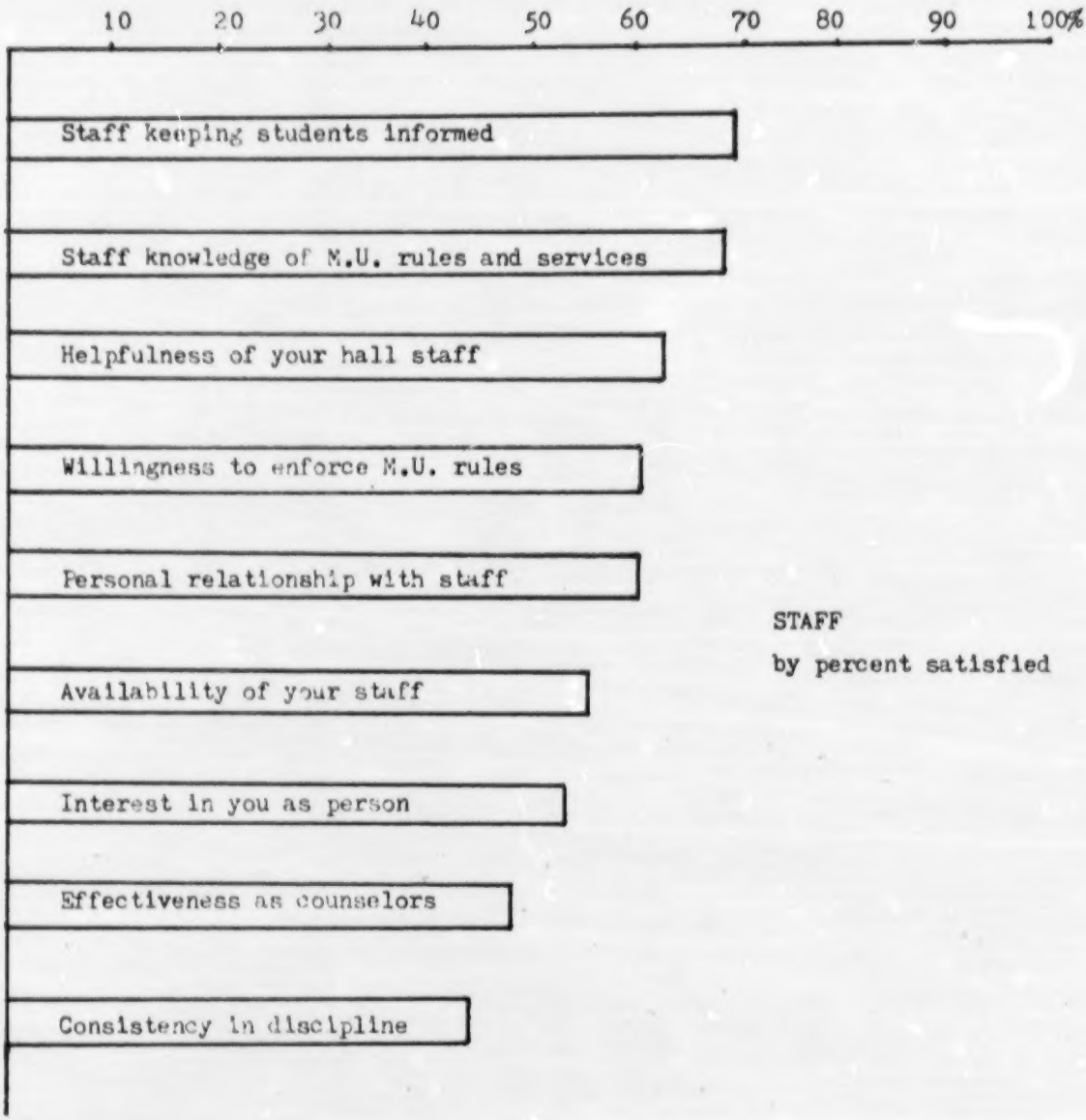
II. Hall Advisory Staff

Table 5. Degree to Which Students Were Satisfied with Residence Hall Advisory Staff*

	Very Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Neither Dissatisfied Nor Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied
Your personal relationship with your residence hall staff.	4%	13%	23%	35%	25%
Helpfulness of your hall staff.	3	10	25	33	29
Availability of your hall staff.	4	18	24	35	20
Interest which your hall staff takes in you as a person.	6	14	27	31	22
Fairness and consistency of staff in handling disciplinary matters.	10	15	31	23	21
Willingness of staff to enforce University and hall regulations.	4	10	25	35	25
Staff knowledge of University procedures, regulations and services (or willingness to find our if they did not know).	3	7	22	32	36
Staff effectiveness in keeping students informed of hall activities, programs and policies.	3	11	17	40	29
Staff effectiveness as advisers or counselors.	8	15	29	30	18

*There were no significant differences between men and women on any of these items, while freshman and upperclass residents differed significantly on only one item: "Staff effectiveness as advisers or counselors." The figures are as follows:

	Very Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Neither Dissatisfied Nor Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied
Freshman	8%	16%	22%	35%	19%
Upperclass	9	13	36	25	17


10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100%
Staff keeping students informed
Staff knowledge of M.U. rules and services
Helpfulness of your hall staff
Willingness to enforce M.U. rules
Personal relationship with staff
Availability of your staff
Interest in you as person
Effectiveness as counselors
Consistency in discipline
STAFF
by percent satisfied

III. Facilities and Services

Table 6. Degree to Which Students Were Satisfied with Hall Facilities and Services

	Very Dissat-isfied	Some-what Dissat-isfied	Neither Dissat-isfied Nor Sat-isfied	Some-what Satis-fied	Very Satis-fied
Study facilities in your hall.	14%	22%	12%	32%	19%
Space for recreational and leisure-time activities.	10	21	20	32	18
Equipment for recreational and leisure-time activities.	17	33	25	17	7
Service provided by the bell desk in your hall.	4	9	38	28	21
Facilities for meetings and group functions.	3	12	34	32	19
The furnishings in your room.	9	16	14	40	20
Housekeeping and cleaning services in your hall.	4	4	8	30	55
Maintenance and repair services in your hall.	3	7	14	36	40
Amount of laundry facilities in your hall.	24	35	8	23	10
Quality of vending machines in your hall.	10	19	23	34	14
Appearance of the living room in your hall, including furnishings.	7	11	12	34	35
Lighting in your room.	7	21	12	38	23
Cleanliness of the restrooms in your hall.	3	9	8	40	40
Quality of the kitchen facilities in your hall.	15	19	24	30	12
Quality of the closet and storage space in your hall.	15	25	17	26	17

Table 6. Degree to Which Students Were Satisfied with Hall Facilities and Services (contd.)

	Very Dissat-isfied	Some-what Dissat-isfied	Neither Dissat-isfied Nor Sat-isfied	Some-what Satis-fied	Very Satis-fied
Mail service in your hall.	4%	16%	17%	36%	27%
The appearance of the grounds surrounding your hall.	2	7	16	34	40

Table 7. Items Pertaining to Hall Facilities and Services in Which There Was A Statistically Significant Difference Between Residents in Freshman and Upperclass Halls

	Very Dissat-isfied	Some-what Dissat-isfied	Neither Dissat-isfied Nor Sat-isfied	Some-what Satis-fied	Very Satis-fied
Study facilities in your hall.					
Freshman	20%	22%	11%	32%	15%
Upperclass	8	22	14	33	23
Equipment for recreational and leisure-time activities.					
Freshman	22	35	19	15	8
Upperclass	12	32	31	20	5
Amount of laundry facilities in your hall.					
Freshman	30	37	9	16	8
Upperclass	18	32	7	31	13
Appearance of the living room in your hall, including furnishings.					
Freshman	6	13	16	35	30
Upperclass	9	9	8	34	41
Lighting in your room.					
Freshman	6	18	12	34	30
Upperclass	7	23	12	41	17

Table 7. Items Pertaining to Hall Facilities and Services in Which There Was A Statistically Significant Difference Between Residents in Freshman and Upperclass Halls (contd.)

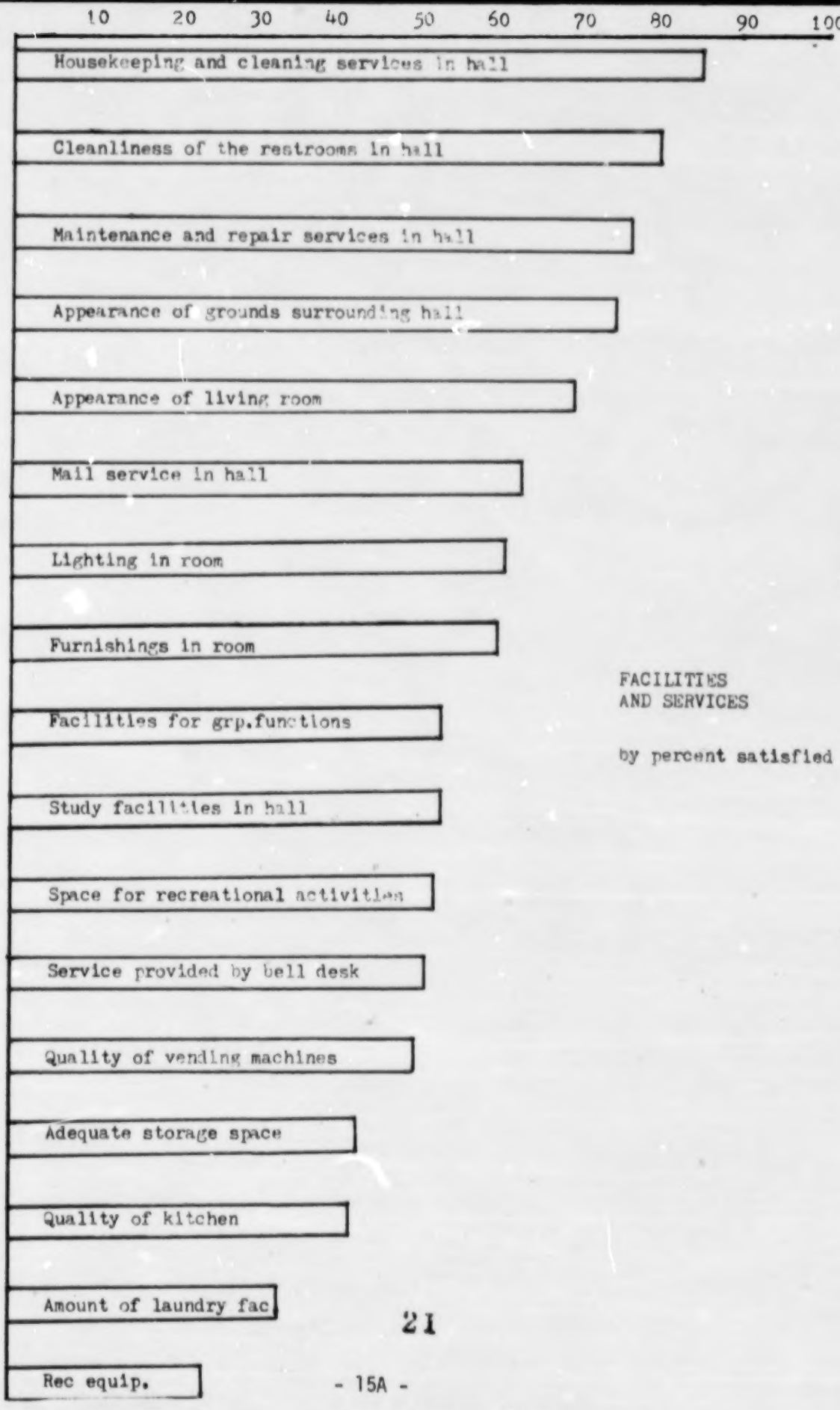
	Very Dissat-isfied	Some-what Dissat-isfied	Neither Dissat-isfied Nor Sat-isfied	Some-what Satis-fied	Very Satis-fied
Quality of the closet and storage space in your hall.					
Freshman	20%	23%	20%	24%	13%
Upperclass	10	25	14	28	23
Mail service in your hall.					
Freshman	4	21	20	30	25
Upperclass	3	12	13	42	29

Table 8. Items Pertaining to Hall Facilities and Services in Which There Was A Statistically Significant Difference Between the Responses of Men and Women Students

	Very Dissat-isfied	Some-what Dissat-isfied	Neither Dissat-isfied Nor Sat-isfied	Some-what Satis-fied	Very Satis-fied
Study facilities in your hall.					
Men	14%	19%	17%	37%	13%
Women	13	25	10	29	24
Service provided by the bell desk in your hall.					
Men	6	14	36	22	21
Women	2	6	40	31	20
Facilities for meetings and group functions.					
Men	3	13	40	36	9
Women	3	10	30	30	27
The furnishings in your room.					
Men	14	17	20	33	16
Women	6	16	11	44	23

Table 8. Items Pertaining to Hall Facilities and Services in Which There Was A Statistically Significant Difference Between the Responses of Men and Women Students

	Very Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Neither Dissatisfied Nor Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied
Maintenance and repair services in your hall.					
Men	5%	7%	20%	37%	30%
Women	2	6	9	36	47
Quality of vending machines in your hall.					
Men	15	23	24	31	7
Women	7	16	22	36	19
Appearance of the living room in your hall, including furnishings.					
Men	8	11	17	42	22
Women	7	12	9	29	43
Lighting in your room.					
Men	8	14	18	38	22
Women	6	25	8	37	24
Quality of the closet and storage space in your hall.					
Men	14	28	21	26	11
Women	15	22	14	27	22
Mail service in your hall.					
Men	7	19	19	36	19
Women	1	15	15	36	33
The appearance of the grounds surrounding your hall					
Men	3	11	19	37	29
Women	1	5	15	32	47


10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100%
Housekeeping and cleaning services in hall
Cleanliness of the restrooms in hall
Maintenance and repair services in hall
Appearance of grounds surrounding hall
Appearance of living room
Mail service in hall
Lighting in room
Furnishings in room
Facilities for grp.functions
Study facilities in hall
Space for recreational activities
Service provided by bell desk
Quality of vending machines
Adequate storage space
Quality of kitchen
Amount of laundry fac
Rec equip.
FACILITIES
AND SERVICES
by percent satisfied

IV. Miscellaneous Items

Table 9. "Overall, How Dissatisfied or Satisfied Are You With Residence Hall Life at Miami?"

	Very Dissatisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Neither Dissatisfied Nor Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Very Satisfied
All students	5%	12%	9%	47%	26%
Freshman hall residents	5	12	12	48	23
Upperclass hall residents	6	11	5	48	29
Men	7	12	14	45	22
Women	5	11	6	49	30

Table 10. Opinion of Residence Hall Students Concerning Enforcement of Certain Hall Regulations

	Too Strictly	About Right	Too Leniently
Quiet hours	6%	62%	32%
Regulations concerning use of alcohol in residence halls	29	67	4
Regulations concerning use of drugs	14	70	16
Visitation regulations	45	53	2

Table 11. Opinions of Freshman and Upperclass Students Concerning Enforcement of Certain Hall Regulations

	Too Strictly	About Right	Too Leniently
Quiet hours.			
Freshman	11%	52%	37%
Upperclass	2	72	26
Regulations concerning use of alcohol in residence halls.			
Freshman	41	55	3
Upperclass	17	78	5
Regulations concerning use of drugs			
Freshman	21	63	16
Upperclass	6	78	16
Visitation regulations.			
Freshman	57	42	1
Upperclass	33	63	3

Table 12. Opinions of Men and Women Students Concerning Enforcement of Certain Hall Regulations.

	Too Strictly	About Right	Too Leniently
Quiet hours.			
Men	11%	65%	24%
Women	3	60	37
Regulations concerning use of alcohol in residence halls.			
Men	38	54	8
Women	22	76	1
Regulations concerning use of drugs.			
Men	21	61	18
Women	9	76	15
Visitation regulations.			
Men	52	43	5
Women	40	60	0

Table 13. "If you had the choice, which one of the following living arrangements would you have most preferred this year?" (Freshmen only.)

Living in an all-freshman hall.	69%
Living in a residence hall containing both freshman and upperclass students.	25
Living in off-campus housing.	6

Table 14. "Looking back to your freshman year, how beneficial do you think living in an all-freshman residence hall was to your development as a student?" (Upperclass students only.)

Very beneficial.	67%
Somewhat beneficial.	21
Of little benefit	6
Not beneficial.	6

APPENDIX: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Percentage and number of students in each subgroup who participated in the survey:

	Pct.	N
Class rank		
Freshman	49%	178
Sophomore	26	94
Junior	16	59
Senior	9	34
Sex		
Male	40	147
Female	60	219
Quad		
East campus	24	86
South campus	26	95
Central campus	26	96
North campus	18	64
Western College halls	6	22
Type of residence hall		
Freshman hall	50	179
Single-sex, upperclass hall	30	110
Coed, upperclass hall	20	72
Plan to live in a hall next year		
Yes	62	222
No	33	119
Uncertain	5	17
Hall preference (upperclass students only)		
It was my first preference	60	120
It was my second preference	8	15
It was my third preference	12	24
It was none of my preferences	13	25
I did not prefer a specific hall	8	16
Grade point average		
3.5 to 4.0	13	48
3.0 to 3.49	26	95
2.5 to 2.99	35	129
2.0 to 2.49	23	85
Less than 2.0	3	10